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REPORT

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COUNTRY Poland

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SUBJECT Marine Technical School, Gdynia

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REFERENCES:

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PLACE ACQUIRED

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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Location and Layout

1. The Marine Technical School (Technikum Morskie, popularly known as Szkola Morska)¹ was located at 83 Czerwonych Kosynierow Street, Gdynia. It was an intermediate, technical, vocational training school for boys from 14 to 20 years of age. For layout see enclosed Memory Sketch, Annex A.

Background

2. The Marine Technical School was founded in 1920 in Tczew N 54.06, E 18-48 where it functioned until 1932 when it was transferred to Gdynia. Within the government plan, provision was made for raising the status of this school to that of a college in order that the course correspond to the four-year course of the Gdansk Polytechnic Institute which conferred an engineer's degree rather than a mechanic's.

Entrance Requirements

3. Male students who completed the elementary seven-year school (Szkola Podstawowa) were eligible to become students of the Marine Technical School. The number of students to be admitted was determined according to the plan worked out in detail by the Ministry of Navigation (Ministerstwo Zeglugi), under whose direction the school functioned.
4. Students were selected more carefully with respect to ideological standards than at the Gdansk Polytechnic Institute. Selection was based on an entrance examination and on the social origin of the applicant. Children of peasants and laborers had preference over

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those of other social classes except in cases when a talented youth showed exceptional promise. Students whose applications were accepted were obliged to take the entrance examination before a committee of teachers, the political education director of the school, and a CP trustee. The purpose of the examination was not so much to establish the scholastic fitness of the student as to determine his social background and future ideological reliability as citizen and mechanic in a Communist country.

Courses and Diplomas

5. The school had the following departments or faculties:

a. Department of Mechanics (Wydział Mechaniczny)

[Source taught in this department.]

b. Department of Navigation (Wydział Nawigacyjny)

This department was transferred from the former School of Navigation in Szczecin in the summer of 1953.

c. Department of Electrotechnology of Ships (Wydział Elektrotechnologii Okretowej)

This department will begin operation in the school year 1954-1955.

6. The courses offered in the Department of Mechanics, ships' power plants (silownie okretowe), engine parts (czesci maszyn), and endurance of engine materials (wytrzymalosc materjalow maszynowych), consisted of the following general and technical subjects:

- a. Polish language
- b. Russian language
- c. English language
- d. Polish and world history
- e. Study of the Constitution (Nauka o Konstytucji - NOK)
- f. Geography
- g. Marine Law
- h. Steam turbines (turbine parowe)
- i. Steam engines (maszyny parowe)
- j. Steam boilers (kotly parowe)
- k. Thermodynamics (Termodynamika)
- l. Ship construction (budowa okretow)
- m. Theory of ships (teoria okretow)
- n. Ships' power plants (silownie okretowe)
- o. Endurance of engine materials (wytrzymalosc materjalow maszynowych)
- p. Engine parts (czesci maszyn)

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- q. Combustion motors (silniki spalınowe)
 - r. Technical drawing (rysunek techniczny)
 - s. Technology (technologia)
 - t. Study of machines (maszynoznanstwo)
 - u. Study of materials (materjaloznanstwo)
 - v. Ship mechanisms (mechanizmy okretowe)
 - w. Military study (studium wojskowe) (theory and basic training)
 - x. Workshops (warsztaty) (handling of soldering apparatuses, lathes, and other tools and machines)
7. Students attended lectures seven hours per day for six days, 42 hours per week, of which one day was spent on theoretical and practical military instruction. Laboratory work was carried on concurrently with lectures. In the summer the students worked in the shipyards of Gdynia and Gdansk. After the third year, students were sent during the summer for three months of practical training on Polish ships at sea. Courses lasted five years, at the end of which students who passed their examination received the title of mechanic (mechanik).

Number of Students

8. In 1953 there were about 100 students in the Department of Mechanics. Of these about 80 were graduated in the summer of 1953. In the Department of Navigation there were about 80 students who had been transferred with the department from Szczecin.

Placement after Graduation

9. After graduation the students were placed as mechanics with the Merchant Marine (Marynarka Handlowa), the Navy (Marynarka Wojenna), the Army, the shipyards (Przemysl Stoczniowy), or the Fishing Fleet (Przemysl Rybolowstwa). Most of the students were placed with the Army. Graduates of the Navigation Department were sent to the Navy only.

Political Controls

10. Students were subjected to intensive political indoctrination, "study discipline", and political controls imposed by the school's unit of the Union of Polish Youth (ZMP). Communist political indoctrination consisted of intensive study and discussion of Communist literature, Marxism, Leninism, glorification of the USSR and its achievements.
11. There were frequent political purges in the school, about twice a year, among both professors and students. In June 1953 of the 80 students being graduated from the school, 20 were purged for "undue criticism and political deviation". Most of those purged were among the best and ablest students.
12. The students and the teaching staff lived in separate dormitories located on the school grounds. The students wore the uniform of the Marine Technical School.

Textbooks

13. There was a lack of textbooks in the Polish language. The school library had an adequate supply of textbooks in the Russian, German, French and English languages. The following is a list of certain textbooks used in the Marine Technical School:

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<u>Title</u>	<u>Author</u>
Endurance of Engine Materials (Wytrzymałość Materjałow Maszynowych)	KUROWSKI
Engine Parts (Czesci Maszyn)	NALEPINSKI
Outline of the Theory of the Ship (Zarys Teorii Okretu) Warsaw, 1952	Janusz STALINSKI
Thermodynamics (Termodynamika)	EGEJMAN
Ship Firing (Pozarnictwo Okretowe)	Zbignew GRZYWACZEWSKI
Ship Steam Engines (Maszyny Parowe Okretowe)	author unknown
Ship Combustion Motors (Silniki Spalinowe Okretowe)	author unknown
Steam Boilers (Atlas) (Kotly Parowe-Atlas)	M. KISIELEWSKI
Electrotechnics of Ships (Elektrotechnika Okretowa)	author unknown
Machinery and Mechanism of Ships (Atlas) (Maszyny i Mechanizmy Okretowe-Atlas)	M. KISIELEWSKI
Ships' Power Plants (Silownie Okretowe)	Janusz STALINSKI
Introduction to the Theory and Architecture of the Ship (Wstep do Teorii i Architektury Okretu)	GARNUSZEWSKI
Steering Arrangements (Urzadzenia Sterownicze)	RAKOWSKI

Books were published by various state publishing enterprises such as the State Publication of School Books (Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Podrecznikow Szkolnych); Marine League Publication (Wydawnictwo Ligi Morskiej) etc.

- 50X1 1. ☐ Comment: Source has also referred to the Marine Technical School as the Merchant Marine Academy.

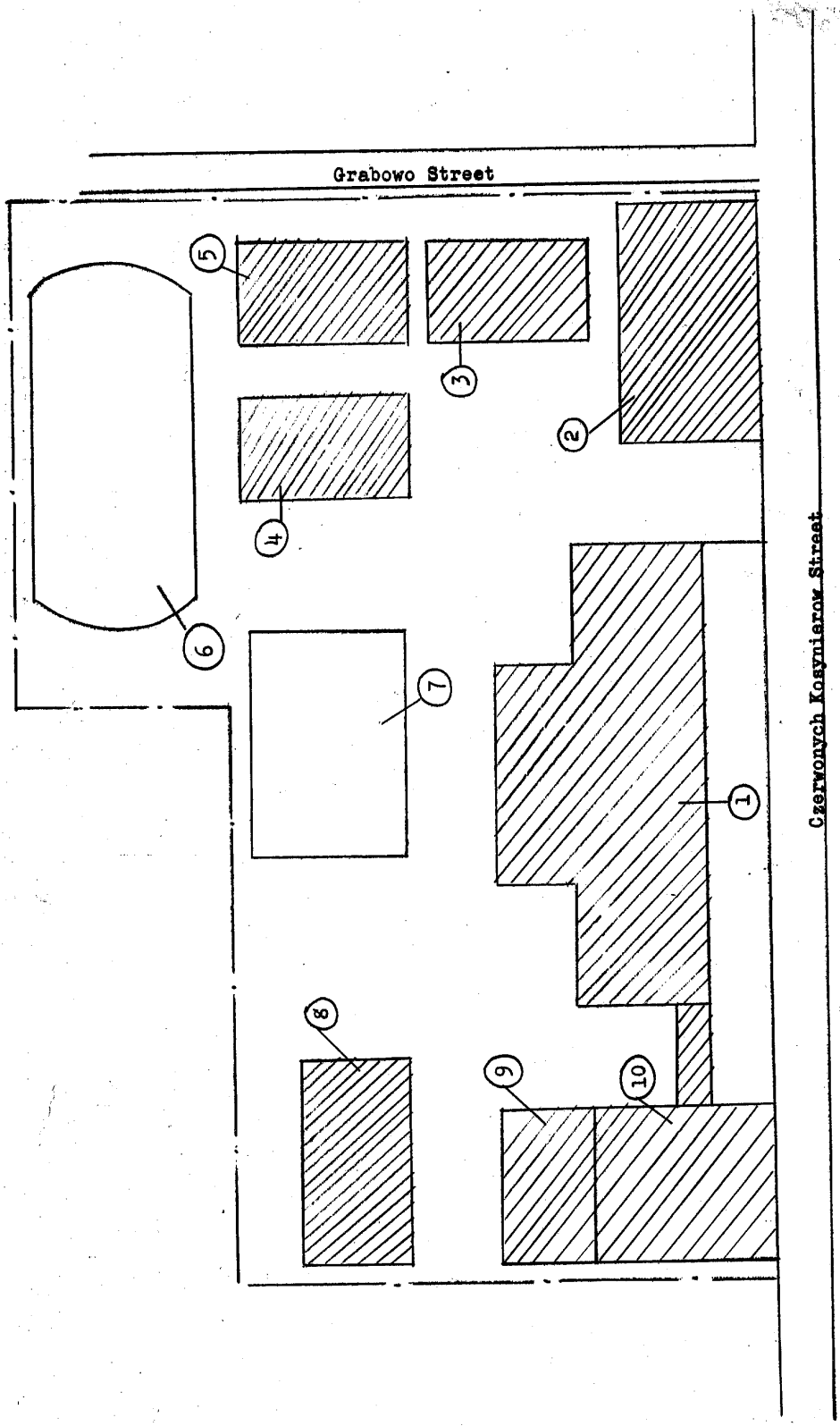
Memory Sketch of the Marine School (Technikum Morskie) in Gdynia

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Memory Sketch of the Marine School (Technikum Morskie) in Gdynia



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Memory Sketch (Cont'd)

Legend

- Pt. # 1. Central School Building.
- # 2. School Building and Study Rooms: newly built.
- # 3. Students' Living Quarters (internat): a new building.
- # 4. Living Quarters for Professors and Teaching Staff.
- # 5. Living Quarters for Professors and Teaching Staff: a new building.
- # 6. Athletic Field.
- # 7. Square: where exercises were conducted.
- # 8. School Workshops (modeling shop, soldering, etc.).
- # 9. Swimming Pool (covered).
- # 10. Students' Living Quarters (internat).

Remarks: The new buildings were completed in 1953 and were in use although still unfinished.

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